



PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> <b>A61K 9/20, 47/26, 47/32</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/57857</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 5 October 2000 (05.10.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/KR00/00242 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 21 March 2000 (21.03.00) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 1999/10172                      25 March 1999 (25.03.99)                      KR <b>(71) Applicant:</b> YUHAN CORPORATION [KR/KR]; 49-6, Tae-bang-dong, Tongjak-ku, Seoul 156-020 (KR). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> KANG, Dae, Sik; Yesulin Apt. #8-203, Sungpo-dong, Ansan-shi, Kyonggi-do 425-040 (KR). PARK, Young, Joon; Jugong Apt. #805-205, Burim-dong, Kwachun-shi, Kyonggi-do 427-050 (KR). KIM, Hyun, Soo; Keukdong Baekdoo Apt. #968-403 Sanbon-dong, Kunpo-shi, Kyonggi-do 435-040 (KR). <b>(74) Agent:</b> OH, Kook, Jin; Yuhan Research Center, 27-3, Tang-jeong-dong, Kunpo-shi, Kyonggi-do 435-715 (KR).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> RAPIDLY DISINTEGRABLE TABLET FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION		
<b>(57) Abstract</b>  The present invention relates to a rapidly disintegrable tablet for oral administration, which disintegrates in the oral cavity within 60 seconds, comprising (i) a therapeutically effective amount of an active ingredient, (ii) spray-dried mannitol, (iii) crospovidone and (iv) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece		Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

## **RAPIDLY DISINTEGRABLE TABLET FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION**

### **Field of the Invention**

5

The present invention relates to a rapidly disintegrable tablet formulation of a drug, and more particularly, to a drug tablet for oral administration, which disintegrates rapidly by the action of saliva in the oral cavity, comprising (i) a therapeutically effective amount of an active ingredient, (ii) spray-dried mannitol as a disintegrant, (iii) crospovidone as  
10 a co-disintegrant, and (iv) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

### **Background of the Invention**

15

It is not feasible to orally administer a conventional drug tablet to those having deglutition difficulties, or to patients whose water-intake must be restrictive. Therefore, liquid type formulations are usually prescribed for those people, but liquid formulations have the problems of  
20 low storage stability, handling difficulties and the inconvenience in measuring an accurate dose. Accordingly, there have been efforts to develop a rapidly disintegrable tablet formulation, which disintegrates rapidly and converts into a liquid form by the action of saliva in the oral cavity.

25

U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,371,516, 5,501,816 and 5,720,974 disclose processes for the preparation of porous, rapidly disintegrable tablets, which include the steps of adding a small quantity of a solvent to sugars, alcohols or carbohydrates to obtain a tablet mixture and removing the  
30 solvent therefrom. However, these processes have low productivity due to the involvement of complicated process steps and the tablets obtained thereby are easily friable and do not meet the hardness required for withstanding breakage during commercial handling.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,464,632 and European Pat. Pub. No. 839,526 also disclose rapidly disintegrable tablets, which comprise one or more disintegrants including microcrystalline cellulose and swelling agents. However, the water-insoluble microcrystalline cellulose remains undissolved in the oral cavity for some time, which often provides irritating sensation to patients.

The present inventors have endeavored to develop an improved rapidly disintegrable tablets by solving the aforementioned problems; and have discovered that a tablet comprising spray-dried mannitol and crospovidone, a cross-linked poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone), disintegrates rapidly in the oral cavity, leaving no unpleasant water-insoluble residues, and has a hardness such that it is not friable during handling or shipment.

### **Summary of the Invention**

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved rapidly disintegrable tablet for oral administration comprising a pharmacologically active ingredient, spray-dried mannitol and crospovidone.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a tablet for oral administration, which disintegrates rapidly in the oral cavity within 60 seconds, comprising (i) a therapeutically effective amount of an active ingredient, (ii) spray-dried mannitol, (iii) crospovidone and (iv) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" of an active ingredient refers to the amount which produces the desired therapeutic response upon oral administration and can be readily

determined by one skilled in the art. In determining the therapeutically effective amount, a number of factors are considered, including but not limited to: the particular compound administered, the bioavailability characteristics of the pharmaceutical composition administered, the dose regimen selected, and other relevant factors.

There is no limitation to the pharmacologically active ingredient to be used in the present invention. Examples of the pharmacologically active ingredient, which may be used in the present invention, are gastrointestinal function conditioning agents, anti-inflammatory agents, analgesics, agents for erectile dysfunction therapy, anti-migraines, antihistaminic agents, cardiovascular agents, diuretics, anti-hypertensive agents, anti-hypolipidemic agents, anti-ulcer agents, anti-emetics, anti-asthmatic agents, anti-depressants, vitamins, anti-thrombotic agents, chemotherapeutic agents, hormones, anthelmintic agents and anti-diabetic agents.

Representative examples of the above-mentioned gastrointestinal function conditioning agents include bromopride, metoclopramide, cisapride and domperidone; the anti-inflammatory agents, aceclofenac, diclofenac, flubiprofen, sulindac and celecoxib; the analgesics, acetaminophen and aspirin; the agents for erectile dysfunction therapy, sildenafil and apomorphine; the anti-migraines, sumatriptan and ergotamin; the antihistaminic agents, loratadine, fexofenadine and cetirizine; the cardiovascular agents, nitroglycerine and isosorbide dinitrate; the diuretics, furocemide and spironolactone; the anti-hypertensive agents, propranolol, amlodipine, felodipine, nifedipine, captopril, ramipril, atenolol and diltiazem; the anti-hypolipidemic agents, simvastatin, atorvastatin and pravastatin; the anti-ulcer agents, cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, omeprazole and lansoprazol; the anti-emetics, meclizine hydrochloride, ondansetron, granisetron, ramosetron and tropisetron; the anti-asthmatic agents, aminophylline, theophylline, terbutaline, fenoterol, formoterol and ketotifen; the anti-depressants,

fluoxetine and sertraline; the vitamins, Vit B1, B2, B6, B12 and C; the anti-thrombotic agents, sulfinpyrazone, dipyridamole and ticlopidine; the chemotherapeutic agents, cefaclor, bacampicillin, sulfamethoxazole and rifampicin; the hormones, dexamethasone and methyltestosterone; the  
5 anthelmintic agents, piperazine, ivermectine and mebendazole; and the anti-diabetic agents, acarbose, gliclazid and glipizid.

Preferable active ingredients, which may be used in the present invention, include acetaminophen, domperidone, famotidine, meclizine  
10 hydrochloride, scopolamine hydrobromide, ondansetron, cisapride, granisetron, sildenafil, loratadine, and amlodipine.

The spray-dried mannitol used as a primary disintegrant in the inventive tablet may be prepared by spray-drying an aqueous solution of  
15 crystalline mannitol and it has an average particle size of about from 10 to 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . A commercially available spray-dried mannitol powder (e.g., PEARLITOL SD 200<sup>®</sup>, Roquette, France) may also be used in the present invention.

20 A spray-dried mannitol powder dissolves rapidly in an aqueous solution. For example, at 20°C, a spray-dried mannitol powder dissolves in water at a rate that is 7 times faster than crystalline mannitol and 20 times faster than granular mannitol. Also, spray-dried mannitol dissolves in water faster than conventional white sugar, white sugar for  
25 direct-compression, granular sorbitol and dextrate (a hydrolyzed starch) by factors of 10, 5-9, 7 and 3, respectively (see Test Example 1). In view of the fact that the water-solubilities of the above-mentioned saccharides are about 8 times higher than that of spray-dried mannitol, the markedly high dissolution rate of spray-dried mannitol is remarkable.

30

A spray-dried mannitol powder has improved flowability and compressibility than conventional crystalline mannitol, and thus, the tablet of the present invention may be obtained by a direct-compress process.

Further, the improved compressibility of the spray-dried mannitol allows the hardness control of the resulting tablet through varying the compression pressure. Also, the spray-dried mannitol is sweet (about 0.5 times than white sugar), pleasing to the taste of patients.

5

The spray-dried mannitol is preferably used in an amount ranging from 30 to 95wt% based on the total weight of the inventive tablet.

10 The tablet of the present invention further comprises crospovidone in an amount ranging from 1 to 10 wt% based on the total weight of the tablet as a secondary disintegrant, which enhances the dissolution (disintegration) rate of the spray-dried mannitol by way of bringing water in contact with the spray-dried mannitol through its capillary action.

15 The tablet of the present invention may also contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, including organic acids such as citric acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, and malic acid; and effervescent agents such as calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate. The organic acid and effervescent agent may be used in  
20 amounts ranging from 1 to 5 wt% based on the total weight of the tablet, respectively.

The organic acids stimulate a salivary gland (parotid gland, sublingual gland, and submaxillary gland) to facilitate saliva secretion,  
25 thereby accelerating the disintegration of the tablet, although the disintegration effect of organic acids per se is weak. Further, because the effervescent agent can react with water to give carbon dioxide, in case of using them in the tablet of the present invention, the effervescent agent react with saliva and/or organic acids in the oral cavity to give carbon  
30 dioxide, thus reducing the disintegration time of the inventive tablet.

Other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients may be also used in the present invention, including but not limited to: sweetening agents such

as aspartam, saccharin, ammonium glycyrrhizinate, xylitol, sorbitol and sucrose; and lubricants such as colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate and magnesium trisilicate.

5           The tablet of the present invention disintegrates rapidly in the oral cavity, leaving no significant amount of water-insoluble matter therein, and is not easily friable, as shown in the following Examples and Test Examples, which are given for the purpose of illustration only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

10           Example 1

12g of aspartam and 3g of colloidal silicon dioxide, each screened through a 20-mesh sieve, were mixed and added thereto were 490.5g of  
15   spray-dried mannitol (Pearlitol SD 200®, Roquette), 18g of sodium bicarbonate, and 18g of citric acid, each screened through a 40-mesh sieve. This mixture was further mixed with 30g of crospovidone powder, screened through a 20-mesh sieve, and then with 12g of magnesium trisilicate, 4.5g of strawberry flavor and 12g of magnesium stearate, each  
20   screened through a 40-mesh sieve (see Table 1-1)

The resultant mixture was compressed into a tablet, using a single type tableting machine (Manesty F3, Manesty Machine Ltd.), to provide a rapidly disintegrable tablet each weighing 600 mg.

25           Example 2 - 6

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using the components and active ingredients shown in Table 1-1 ~ 1-3 to obtain tablets  
30   according to the present invention.



Table 1-1

(Unit: gram)

		Ex.1	Ex.2	Ex.3	Ex.4	Ex.5	Ex.6
Active ingredients	Aacetaminophen	-	500.0	-	-	-	-
	Domperidone	-	10.0	-	-	-	-
	Famotidine	-	-	20.0	-	-	-
	Meclizine hydrochloride	-	-	-	25.0	-	-
	Scopolamine hydrobromide	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
	Ondansetron HCl	-	-	-	-	10.0	-
	Cisapride	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Dis-integrants	Spray-dried mannitol	490.5	675.3	634.0	383.6	235.0	153.0
	Crospovidone	30.0	72.5	40.0	25.0	15.0	10.0
Organic Acids	Citric acid	18.0	43.5	24.0	15.0	9.0	6.0
Effervescent agents	Sodium bicarbonate	18.0	43.5	24.0	15.0	9.0	6.0
Sweetening agents	Aspartam	12.0	29.0	16.0	10.0	6.0	4.0
Flavors	Strawberry flavor	4.5	10.9	6.0	3.8	2.5	2.0
Lubricants	Colloidal silicon dioxide	3.0	7.3	4.0	2.5	1.5	1.0
	Magnesium trisilicate	12.0	29.0	16.0	10.0	6.0	4.0
	Magnesium stearate	12.0	29.0	16.0	10.0	6.0	4.0
Total weight		600	1,450	800	500	300	200
Pressure scale (gauge)		16.0	29.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	14.0
Diameter (mm)		12.5	18.0	14.0	12.0	10.0	9.5
Number of tablets		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table 1-2

(Unit: gram)

		Ex.7	Ex.8	Ex.9	Ex.10
Active ingredients	Aacetaminophen	500.0	325.0	160.0	-
	Granisetron HCl	-	-	-	1.1
Dis-integrants	Spray-dried mannitol	320.0	405.0	404.0	150.0
	Crospovidone	94.0	94.0	72.0	16.0
Diluents	Xylitol	100.0	133.0	100.0	17.0
Organic Acids	Citric acid	21.0	21.0	16.0	4.0
Flavors	Herbal flavor	10.0	30.0	24.0	4.0
Sweetening agents	Aspartam	11.0	10.5	8.0	2.0
Lubricants	Magnesium trisilicate	22.0	21.0	8.0	4.0
	Magnesium stearate	22.0	10.5	8.0	1.9
Total weight		1,100	1,050	800	200
Pressure scale (gauge)		24.0	21.0	19.0	14.0
Diameter (mm)		16.0	16.0	14.0	9.5
Number of tablets		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table 1-3

(Unit: gram)

		Ex.11	Ex.12	Ex.13
Active ingredients	Sildenafil	100.0	-	-
	Loratadine	-	10.0	-
	Amlodipine	-	-	5.0
Dis-integrants	Spray-dried mannitol	460.0	186.0	205.0
	Crospovidone	72.0	18.0	20.0
Diluents	Xylitol	100.0	25.0	-
Organic Acids	Citric acid	16.0	5.0	5.0
Flavors	Herbal flavor	20.0	6.0	5.0
Sweetening agents	Aspartam	8.0	2.5	2.5
Lubricants	Magnesium trisilicate	16.0	5.0	5.0
	Magnesium stearate	8.0	2.5	2.5
Total weight		800	260	250
Pressure scale (gauge)		20.0	17.0	17.0
Diameter (mm)		14.0	10.0	10.0
Number of tablets		1,000	1,000	1,000

#### 5 Comparative Example 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 and 1-4

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that dextrate, white sugar A for direct compression, white sugar B for direct compression, and sorbitol were each used in place of the spray-dried mannitol to obtain comparable tablets 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 and 1-4, respectively.

Comparative Example 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3

The procedure of Example 2 was repeated except that cross-linked carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, and low substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose were each used in place of crospovidon to obtain comparable tablets 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, respectively.

Comparative Example 3-1~3-3, 4-1~4-3, 5-1~5-3 and 6-1~6-3

The procedures of Example 3 - 6 were repeated except that cross-linked carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, and low substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose were each used in place of crospovidon to obtain respective comparable tablets.

Test Method

The hardness and dissolution time in the oral cavity were measured by the following methods.

(1) Hardness

The hardness of each tablet was measured with a tablet hardness tester (Schleuniger-2E, Dr. K. Schleuniger & Co.). The test was repeated 3-10 times for each sample and the results were averaged.

(2) Dissolution time

The time for a sample to completely disintegrate in the oral cavity of a male adult was measured. The test was duplicated three times and the results were averaged.

Test Example 1

5g of each of the test materials as shown in Table 2 was added to 150ml of purified water at 20°C. The time for the material to completely dissolve was measured and the results are shown in Table 2.

5

Table 2

Compounds	Time (seconds)
Spray-dried mannitol (Pearlitol SD 200 <sup>®</sup> , Roquette)	5
Dextrate (Endex <sup>®</sup> , Edward Mendell)	16
White sugar for direct compression A (Sugartab <sup>®</sup> , Edward Mendell)	25
Crystalline mannitol	35
Sorbitol (Neosorb <sup>®</sup> , Roquette)	35
White sugar for direct compression B (Di-Pac <sup>®</sup> , Domino Sugar Co.)	45
White sugar	50
Xylitol (XYLISORB <sup>®</sup> , Roquette)	74
Granular mannitol (Pearlitol 400 DC <sup>®</sup> , Roquette)	100

10 As can be shown in Table 2, the spray-dried mannitol dissolve more quickly than conventional sugar type excipients in an aqueous medium.

### Test Example 2

15

The hardnesses and disintegration time in the oral cavity were

measured for the tablets obtained in Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1-1 to 1-4. The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

5

	Hardness (kp)	Disintegration Time (second)
Example 1	6.0	22.0
Comp. Ex. 1-1	6.1	42.3
Comp. Ex. 1-2	6.0	59.3
Comp. Ex. 1-3	6.1	51.7
Comp. Ex. 1-4	6.2	40.3

As can be seen in Table 3, the tablet obtained in Example 1, which contains spray-dried mannitol, disintegrates much faster than the comparable tablets containing conventional sugar type excipients.

10

### Test Example 3

The hardness and disintegration time in the oral cavity were measured for the tablets obtained in Examples and Comparative Examples shown in Table 4.

15

20

25

Table 4

	Hardness (kp)	Disintegration Time (second)
Example 2	7.1	45.0
Comp. Example 2-1	5.9	60.7
Comp. Example 2-2	5.0	100.0
Comp. Example 2-3	5.1	140.3
Example 3	6.1	35.3
Comp. Example 3-1	5.4	54.7
Comp. Example 3-2	4.9	70.0
Comp. Example 3-3	4.8	97.3
Example 4	6.2	30.7
Comp. Example 4-1	5.4	54.7
Comp. Example 4-2	5.2	79.0
Comp. Example 4-3	5.0	103.3
Example 5	5.1	30.0
Comp. Example 5-1	4.5	50.7
Comp. Example 5-2	4.3	70.3
Comp. Example 5-3	4.6	95.0
Example 6	4.8	23.3
Comp. Example 6-1	4.0	46.7
Comp. Example 6-2	3.9	70.0
Comp. Example 6-3	4.1	91.3

5           The results in Table 4 show that the inventive tablets show much shorter disintegration times and higher hardness values as compared with the tables of the corresponding Comparative Examples.

#### Test Example 4

10

The hardness and disintegration time in the oral cavity were

measured for the tablets obtained in Example 7 ~ 13 shown in Table 5.

Table 5

5

	Hardness (kp)	Disintegration Time (second)
Example 7	5.4	42.0
Example 8	4.5	40.3
Example 9	4.5	35.7
Example 10	4.1	20.7
Example 11	6.0	47.0
Example 12	4.0	32.0
Example 13	4.0	30.3

As can be seen in Table 5, the tablets of the present invention show disintegration times of less than 50 seconds.

10

While the invention has been described with respect to the above specific embodiments, it should be recognized that various modifications and changes may be made by those skilled in the art, which also fall within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.



**What is claimed is:**

1. A tablet for oral administration, which disintegrates rapidly in the oral cavity within 60 seconds, comprising (i) a therapeutically effective amount of an active ingredient, (ii) spray-dried mannitol, (iii) crospovidone and (iv) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.  
5
2. The tablet of claim 1, wherein the contents of the spray-dried mannitol and the crospovidone are in the ranges of 30 to 95% and 1 to 10% by weight, respectively, based on total weight of the tablet.  
10
3. The tablet of claim 1, wherein the active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of acetaminophen, domperidone, famotidine, meclizine hydrochloride, scopolamine hydrobromide, ondansetron, cisapride, granisetron, sildenafil, loratadine and amlodipine.  
15
4. A process for the preparation of a tablet for oral administration which disintegrates rapidly in the oral cavity within 60 seconds, comprising direct-compressing a mixture containing (i) a therapeutically effective amount of an active ingredient, (ii) spray-dried mannitol, (iii) crospovidone and (iv) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.  
20

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/KR 00/00242

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>7</sup>: A 61 K 9/20, 47/26, 47/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC<sup>7</sup>: A 61 K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	EP 0960621 A2 (PFIZER INC.), 01 December 1999 (01.12.99), totality.	1,3,4
X	WO 98/46215 A1 (CIMA LABS INC.), 22 October 1998 (22.10.98), abstract; page 25, lines 3-12; claims.	1-4
X	EP 0839526 A2 (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.), 06 May 1998 (06.05.98), abstract; table 1; claims.	1-4
Y	WO 87/01936 A1 (GERGELY), 09 April 1987 (09.04.87), abstract; claims.	1-4
Y	GB 1504553 A (SANDOZ LTD.), 22 March 1978 (22.03.78), page 1, column 1, lines 44-49; page 1, column 2, line 49.	1-4
-----		

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	„T“ later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
„A“ document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	„X“ document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
„E“ earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	„Y“ document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
„L“ document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	„&“ document member of the same patent family
„O“ document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
„P“ document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 June 2000 (16.06.00)

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 July 2000 (24.07.00)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AT  
Austrian Patent Office  
Kohlmarkt 8-10; A-1014 Vienna  
Facsimile No. 1/53424/200

Authorized officer

Krenn

Telephone No. 1/53424/435

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR 00/00242

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)			Publication date
EP	A2	960621	01-12-1999	AP	A0	9901534	30-06-1999
EP	A3	960621	05-01-2000	AU	A1	28126/99	25-11-1999
				BG	A	103396	31-01-2000
				CN	A	1251758	03-05-2000
				HR	A1	990144	29-02-2000
				HU	A0	9901606	28-07-1999
				JP	A2	11349483	21-12-1999
				NO	A0	992339	14-05-1999
				NO	A	992339	16-11-1999
				PL	A1	333118	22-11-1999
WO	A1	9846215	22-10-1998	AU	A1	68969/98	11-11-1998
				EP	A1	975336	02-02-2000
EP	A2	839526	06-05-1998	CA	AA	2219705	30-04-1998
EP	A3	839526	07-01-1999	CN	A	1181237	13-05-1998
				JP	A2	10182436	07-07-1998
				US	A	5958453	28-09-1999
WO	A1	8701936	09-04-1987	AT	E	63687	15-06-1991
				DE	C0	3679406	27-06-1991
				EP	A1	272265	29-06-1988
				EP	B1	272265	22-05-1991
				JP	T2	63501503	09-06-1988
				JP	B4	8030005	27-03-1996
				US	A	4832956	23-05-1989
GB	A	1504553	22-03-1978	none			